

## WAYS TO COMBAT SOCIAL EVIL

JAMES B. REYNOLDS TALKS TO CHURCH CONGREGATION.

SUNDAY DISTRICT ATTORNEY ANSWERS STOCK OBJECTIONS TO ATTEMPT TO CONTROL VICE PLAYS FOR QUIET BUT STEADY WORK. JURY'S RECENT DECISION.

The social evil and the means of combating it were the subject of an address by Assistant District Attorney James B. Reynolds yesterday morning at the Mount Morris Baptist Church, 125th street, between 126th and 127th streets. Mr. Reynolds' topic had been announced as "White Slave Traffic." The address was of a general nature and had little to do with the specific charges that brought about the investigation of a year ago.

Mr. Reynolds began by deprecating the popular feeling that discussion and investigation of vicious conditions should be avoided as indecent. He said that the thousands of men and women who are the victims of the traffic in women are a great and in the face of the law. He then mentioned the movement against white slavery in England, begun in 1885, when Mr. Reynolds was there. At that time a well known English editor and special writer of unimpeachable probity bought a young girl as a test case. The journalist was arrested for violation of the law and imprisoned for six months while many notorious persons engaged in the traffic were walking the streets of London in security.

Mr. Reynolds said that in 1892 the French Government proposed an international treaty to suppress the white-slave traffic. Through the accidents of governmental delay the United States did not enter into the agreement until 1906. At present every large country in civilization is included. If international traffic in women had not existed, Mr. Reynolds commented, governments would hardly have banded together for its extermination.

Of State measures against such dealing and of the work of the Rockefeller jury the speaker said that the manner in which these things had been done must have made it plain enough to every one interested that the crusade was not hysterical, but a clear minded, practical effort to improve the moral status of the community.

He then took up for refutation three objections often urged against such crusading. One is that prostitution is inevitable and attempts to fight it are useless, Mr. Reynolds said.

"Suppose we drop the future and draw our conclusions from the past. We don't know Cain's record in morality, but we do know he had a record for murder. Now if we know that the District Attorney's office to report that a man had been committed upon some one in your family, suppose I said that murder had been committed since the time of Cain, and probably would continue, that if you had any very clear case to present we might take it up, but that as a general condition it was useless to try to cope with it. What would you think of that?"

"Just so far as we can get the community interested in the suppression of crime, crime will be reduced. If justice is lax and the murderer feels that he can go away with it more easily on this side of the water than in other countries, we shall have more murders. But if our justice is sure and swift we shall have less. The higher the danger a procurer runs among the fewer procurers we shall have."

The second objection considered was that the social evil is a matter of supply and demand and exists inevitably under that economic principle. This means, Mr. Reynolds said, that a certain number of men and women will always be immoral and that the crusade will never succeed in forcing them to less ostentation you cannot change human nature."

Whatever the total depravity in the community may amount to," said Mr. Reynolds, "we are dealing at present with a highly stimulated supply and a highly stimulated demand, and will be so long as things go on as described in the letter. The letter in question, written by a mother from New York a while ago, saying she did not dare go about the city because of its filth and pitfalls for her girls. The letter in question appeared in a morning paper last October and was said to have been written on the eve of an attempt at suicide."

"If you get the idea out of our minds," argued the Assistant District Attorney, "Thirty or forty years hence when we have put a high price on the procurer's head, made punishment certain and reduced vice among the lowest terms then another generation may have to do with the question of supply and demand, but we are not likely to do this."

The third objection was the statement that vice promotes virtue, supported, Mr. Reynolds said, by authorities as high as St. Augustine. He said that the crusade is a battle with the forces of the "European Moralists" and a recent work of W. S. Lilly.

"When people advance the idea that prostitution is necessary," said Mr. Reynolds, "they ought to be in mind that some woman of the streets is some one's wife or sister or daughter. Do these authorities believe that it is up to them to save you and me by saying we will save our wives, or sisters, or daughters in order that other men's wives, sisters or daughters may be protected?"

Finally, speaking as Assistant District Attorney, I say it is not true that vice protects virtue. Most people who are menaces to virtue dwell in abodes of immorality and shame and have already lost all respect for the women who are true. One of you will go from here impressed and convinced by the view of these distinguished authorities. Take away the crusade and you will have a more virtuous city. Six may have been committed by persons of previous decency, but the nine or ten others will be the work of panders and procurers. The law is not a mere credit with containing immoral establishments. The jury, when it is clear as a case has been heard, should not be a mere credit with containing immoral establishments. The jury, when it is clear as a case has been heard, should not be a mere credit with containing immoral establishments.

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## OLYMPIC GAMES IN 1916.

Plan for Bringing Them to This Country Unfolded in a Bill Offered in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29. A plan for bringing the Olympic games to the United States in 1916 has been unfolded in the House through a bill introduced by Representative Paul Howland of Cleveland, Ohio. The bill authorizes an appropriation of \$250,000, to be expended in prizes and to meet the expense of holding the games at Cleveland. It is expected that the municipality of Cleveland will raise another \$250,000 to be devoted to the same purpose. If the bill is passed, the money will be disbursed by a joint commission composed of the Cleveland Olympic Games Commission and a Federal commission to be appointed by President Taft.

The international committee to select the next location of the Olympiad will meet in Budapest on May 20 next. The Howland bill has been referred to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions. Representative Roubenow of Illinois is chairman of the committee, and he is heartily in favor of the plan and will endeavor to pass the bill.

The idea of bringing the games to the United States for 1916 originated at the meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States in New York on November 21 last. At that time it was decided that Cleveland should be the location if the plan succeeded. A committee, already has been created by the Cleveland Olympic Games Association, with Mayor Baehr, ex-Gov. Herrick, Father Moran and a number of other prominent citizens of Cleveland as the leading members.

In the preamble to the bill Representative Howland refers to the fact that Olympic commissions now exist in Germany, England, France, Austria, Belgium, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Russia, Rumania, Switzerland, Australia and Turin. In fact he maintains that practically all of the civilized nations of the world are interested in the matter.

The city of Cleveland has agreed to erect a stadium to accommodate the games. The fund of \$250,000 was to defray the expenses, paying for the prizes and for entertaining the visiting athletes.

## RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT.

Senator Beveridge Announces That He Will Support It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29. Senator Beveridge of Indiana announced tonight that he would support the reciprocity agreement negotiated with Canada by President Taft.

"Every believer in this policy must applaud the thoroughly admirable message of the President to Congress transmitting to that body the proposed agreement," said Mr. Beveridge. "That message is a powerful and unanswerable one from any point of view. The policy of protection does not apply to Canada as it applies to other lands notably to Europe and the Orient. Canada has no crowding of underpaid laborers from whom our American laborers need protection as the countries of Europe have. Canada has no starving millions working for a wage, and a race as the Orient is said to have."

"To see the very least, Canada is on an industrial equality with us. Indeed we are over-crowded compared to Canada. More over-crowded than Europe as compared with us when we began to apply our policy of protection in Europe. So every reason for the policy of protection, which is a policy of reciprocity between us and Canada."

Senator Cummings of Iowa, whose voice is a strong voice for lower duties, has made no comment so far on the Canadian agreement. The Iowa farmers do not like the idea of agricultural products going on the free list. Mr. Cummings has made it known that he will give out a statement in a week or so outlining his position toward the agreement.

A meeting of the Ways and Means Committee will be held this week to determine the procedure in handling the McCall bill which embodies the terms of the agreement submitted to Congress by the President. Howland's bill is one of the questions that will come up for early consideration. As Congress will adjourn on March 1, supporters of the agreement will promptly in order that the McCall bill may be given early consideration by the House. That the House will pass the bill is the general expectation. If the bill fails at this time, no new seems probable, it will be because of obstacles raised by Senators who are opposed to the agreement.

## WANTS HART TO RETIRE.

Wisconsin Official Denies Statement of Sage Foundation Official.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 29. "I have been a member of the State Board of Control for a year and a half. During this time not one appointment has been made for political reasons. Politics have not even been remotely considered in making the appointments. I call upon Mr. Hart to make a public retraction of his charges."

This is the answer of William H. Graebner to H. H. Hart, an official of the Russell Sage Foundation, who in letters has charged that appointments to the State Board of Control have been made for political reasons and not for efficiency.

Mr. Hart has left Milwaukee, but will return March 23 to lecture before the institute. Mr. Graebner said he would then publicly call on Mr. Hart for a retraction.

"I have studied child saving problems for twenty years and have been active in child saving work," said Mr. Graebner. "I know from personal investigation that Wisconsin's public institutions are among the most efficient in the country, and that what we are not leaders in we are well to the front."

Mr. Hart must retract his statements about the State Board of Control, said an official of the Russell Sage Foundation. The official said that the board is a body of men and women who are not leaders in the field of child saving work, but are well to the front. The official said that the board is a body of men and women who are not leaders in the field of child saving work, but are well to the front. The official said that the board is a body of men and women who are not leaders in the field of child saving work, but are well to the front.

The Wall Street edition of THE EVENING SUN contains the financial news and the stock and bond quotations to the close of the market. The closing quotations, including the national debt, with additional news matter, are contained in the night edition of THE EVENING SUN—46c.

## ESTIMATES FOR YEAR 1902

CHAIRMAN TAWNEY READS THEM IN THE LOBBY OF HOTEL.

The Secretary of the Treasury Thought the Government Could Get Along on About \$3,500,000. Salaries of Cabinet Officers Were \$3,500,000 to \$2,400,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29. If Representative James A. Tawney of Minnesota, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, had not had a fierce fit of sneezing in the lobby of a hotel here this morning, it never would probably have been disclosed how the "honest blacksmith" spends his spare time.

Mr. Tawney was sitting in the lobby reading from a thin, oblong volume bound in tattered sheepskin and occasionally turning over with great care the thin, yellowed pages. Suddenly the sneezes seized him.

"I know," he said, after he had recovered from a fit, "that they used to put red paper between the pages of Government documents to keep out the bugs, but as the hand that dusted this paper is also dust, I thought the spice would be harmless."

"What in the world is that?" asked a newspaper man who happened to be around.

"This," said Mr. Tawney, patting the ancient tome tenderly, "is the Secretary of the Treasury's estimates of appropriations for the conduct of the United States Government for the fiscal year 1902. You may not think so, but it is a mighty interesting book. I'd rather read it than a novel."

"Why?" somebody asked.

"Well," Mr. Tawney replied, "for many reasons. For instance, the Secretary of the Treasury thought the Government could get along nicely in 1902 on about three and a half million dollars. The annual estimates now run up close to a billion, and this volume is only a little more than 100 years old. Show me another nation, old or new, in this or any other age that can show any such development as is indicated by this comparison."

"This old book," said Mr. Tawney, turning over the pages, "shows that in 1802 the estimates provided for thirty-two United States Senators and 105 members of the House at \$50 a day each. The Speaker of the House got \$12 a day, the sergeant at arms of the House \$500 a year, his now gets more than 100 times that sum, and the Secretary of the Senate \$150 a year. And there were very few Senate and House employees. The contingent expenses of the House were \$10,000 and of the Senate \$5,000."

"The Secretary of State at that time received \$3,500 a year and he urgently recommended an appropriation of \$200 for fuel and candles for use in his Department. The whole appropriation recommended for the State Department in 1802 was \$22,710. The Secretary of the Treasury received the same salary and his assistants were not begun to run the smallest bureau in the Treasury Department today."

"The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy each received \$3,000, and the former asked \$27,250 and the latter \$19,919 for the conduct of their respective departments. The Postmaster General got a still lower salary only \$2,000."

Mr. Tawney laughed.

"Listen to this," he said. "The Assistant Postmaster General graciously asks for two additional clerks, made necessary by the great increase in the number of new post roads established in 1801. He also insists upon an increase of \$35 in the appropriation for additional clerk hire."

"I notice," continued Mr. Tawney, "that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court received \$1,000 a year and the Associate Justices \$3,500. The District Judges of the United States, who are probably aggrieved because just the other day the House refused to increase their salaries from \$7,000 to \$10,000, then received \$1,500 a year."

"And here's a mighty interesting paragraph. It proposes to appropriate \$200 each, on authority of the act of Congress of November 25, 1789, as amended, to Isaac Van Wert, John Paulding and David Williams, who captured the British spy Major Andre."

"This ought to be an interesting paragraph for the public. It appears that our general staff of the army in 1801 consisted of one Brigadier-General, who received the fancy salary of \$12,000 a year, and his aides de camp, were one Major, two Captains, one Paymaster-General, one inspector of artillery, one inspector of fortifications and one judge advocate. And we had two troops of cavalry, two regiments of infantry and two regiments of engineers. The entire estimate for fortifications was \$120,000."

"There are some historic names in the new paragraph of this book of estimates, which recommends appropriations for the maintenance of the navy during 1902. Here are the forty-four gun frigates, later called the United States, which were built by the United States, which carried our flag with honor during the War of 1812; the President, known as the hostess of the world; the Chesapeake, another frigate, frequently in commerce; the Shannon, the Philadelphia, least known of all those splendid ships that won glory ten years later."

"Good gracious the tars had in those days. Here in this bill is a list of one year's provisions for the Constitution. It calls for 7,118 gallons of rum for the then sailing navy of 1802. It calls for 10,000 barrels of flour, 80,000 pounds of beef, 80,000 pounds of cheese, 2,028 pounds of butter, 16,221 pounds of rice, 10,104 gallons of molasses and 1,000 gallons of vinegar. Slightly different that I take it, from the fancy dietary of our sailors of to-day. And but I fear you gentlemen are not interested in statistics."

When Mr. Tawney pulled a bellhop, handed him the old volume with instructions to dust the red pepper out of it and send it up to his room. And then Mr. Tawney went to dinner.

"Doesn't he ever talk about anything but appropriations?" somebody asked.

"Never," replied that functionary solemnly.

## CAPT. KIDNAP TREASURES.

Nameless Writer Says Millions Are Buried in the Capitol Grounds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29. The local fortune hunters who are anxious to make money without going through the formality of working for it have been encouraged by the report that Capt. Kidd, the noted leader of the pirate industry of years ago, buried some of his surplus wealth in the Capitol grounds here. In a letter to Elliott Woods, superintendent of the Capitol, an anonymous informant says that he knows the exact spot where Capt. Kidd placed this money. His letter was as follows:

"The object I speak of is the digging up of three or four million dollars buried some years ago in the Capitol grounds. I show you the exact spot to dig. It is in the Capitol grounds. If you are interested call and see me or drop me a line and I will tell you the four hours, \$1.50 to \$4.00, three hours, \$1.50 to \$4.00, two hours, \$1.50 to \$4.00, one hour, \$1.50 to \$4.00. These hours are subdivided into watches and include eleven minutes for dinner. Fore the grounds with plane shovels or any other excavating implements."

## REAL VALUE TO OTHERS

Some say that civic pride and old fashioned love of country are dying out. We think not—but perhaps the method of showing them has changed.

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## BOY'S RIFLE KILLS MAID.

Youngster Was Showing His Christmas Gift to a Playmate When It Went Off.

Vincent O'Toole, the thirteen-year-old son of Timothy O'Toole, a Pearl street bookbinder, killed a maid servant in his father's house at 210 East Eighty-seventh street yesterday while handling a small rifle.

Ernest Spitzer and his ten-year-old daughter Ada came up from Isip street yesterday to visit the O'Tooles. Ada and Vincent played together for a while and then the boy announced that on Lincoln's Birthday he was going to Stamford, Conn., where his father has a place, to shoot squirrels.

He went to a closet to get a new Flobert rifle that had been given to him on Christmas, and while he was gone Rose Zimmerman, the servant, came into the room where the two children had been playing. Ada was drumming on the piano and the woman was sitting on the floor reading the newspaper. Vincent, who was holding the rifle in his hand, showed it to Ada, telling her that it was unloaded. As he lifted it to his shoulder it went off and sent a bullet into the head of Rose Zimmerman. She fell unconscious and Mr. O'Toole found that she had been shot above the left eye. He called for an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital and Mr. Morris took her to the hospital.

Vincent was badly frightened, but kept protesting that he did not know that the cartridge had been left in the gun. Presently there came a policeman from the East Eighty-seventh street police station who arrested the boy on the charge of juvenile delinquency. He was taken to the rooms of the Children's Society, where he is being held, and where the Special Session upon security offered by his father. Later in the evening when the word came to the Coroner's office that the boy had shot and killed a woman, the bullet had entered the brain and she did not recover from the operation. Coroner Hollensted ordered Vincent rearrested. The policeman found the boy asleep in his bed and took him down to the Children's Society again, where he spent the rest of the night, charged with homicide. He will appear in the Children's Court this morning.

Whatever Mr. Clark may have thought at that time about the unwisdom of leaving the distribution of committee places in the hands of the Ways and Means Committee, his views are even stronger now. He thinks there is trouble ahead. His lieutenant agrees with him.

With the convening of the Sixty-second Congress eleven months in the future the Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee have been trying to make up a tentative committee slate. The most extravagant promises are being made. Trade is a matter of daily occurrence. Feuds are starting up in various State delegations. Individuals are bitter and relations are strained.

The chairmanship of the Committee on the District of Columbia has been promised to three men. Representatives Poirer of North Carolina, Johnson of Kentucky and Rethermel of Pennsylvania. Both Representative Fitzgerald of New York and Representative Burleson of Texas have been assured the chairmanship of the important Committee on Appropriations, and these are only two examples of any number of the same sort.

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## FORTIFICATION OF THE CANAL.

Former Secretary of State Richard Olney Is Opposed to It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29. Richard Olney of Boston, who was Secretary of State in the second Cleveland administration, is opposed to the fortification of the Panama Canal. In a letter to Representative Isaac Hays of Pennsylvania, signed by Olney, he states that he does not believe in the fortification of the canal. He says that the canal should be fortified, but that the fortification should be a military undertaking, not a political one.

"Because the original intention of our Government, as distinctly expressed in 1900 and previously, was to prohibit fortifications on the canal. Though this prohibition was not in the original Hay-Paunefote treaty, signed in 1902, this in now implies that we ought to fortify it, not was its construction proposed primarily as a military undertaking."

Commenting on this Mr. Olney said: "If the second paragraph of reason No. 2 by implication admits the right of the United States to fortify, notwithstanding the Hay-Paunefote treaty, signed in 1902, this in now implies that we ought to fortify it, not was its construction proposed primarily as a military undertaking."

A test vote probably will be taken in the House on the question of fortifying the canal. An effort will be made to insert in the sundry civil bill which will shortly be presented to the House a provision appropriating \$1,000,000 to begin on the fortification of the canal. There will be a separate vote on this proposition, which will disclose the attitude of the House on the question.

## GIRL TRIES TO DIE IN STREET.

Drinks Iodine After Sudden Quarrel With a Man Companion.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29. Irene Fields, a handsome young woman, attempted to end her life after a quarrel with a man by taking the contents of a bottle of iodine in the street to-day.

The man, alarmed at the girl's action, called to the police, and Miss Fields was saved.

Miss Fields steadily refused to divulge the name of the man, with whom she admitted she was in love. She also added to the mystery by giving two addresses, both of which were fictitious.

Miss Fields and the two girl companions and a man, who had been on their way home, suddenly Miss Fields turned to the man and in an emphatic tone asked him a question. The nature of this inquiry she refused to tell. His reply was that he had been waiting for her. She then reached into her pocket, drew out a small vial, raised it to her lips, drank the contents and fell to the sidewalk.

The other girls ran away, leaving the man with the struggling woman. He tried to help her, but finding his efforts unavailing, ran to a policeman and told him the circumstances. The girl was taken to the hospital apparently dying. The prompt work of the doctors saved her.

## CAISSON WORKERS' WAGES.

Trade Agreement Regulating Hours and Pay Drawn by the Union.

A proposed trade agreement has been prepared by the International Compressed Air and Foundation Workers Union covering wages and conditions of work for a year beginning May 1. It will be submitted to the employers' association of the city. The union, which work in compressed air in caissons or do tube work at the bed of a river and also men who do outside foundation work. Their season of work outside caissons about the beginning or middle of April, when the frost is out of the ground.

The wages asked for the caisson workers are based on the depths in which the men work and consequently on the amount of air pressure. The pressure given in the caisson is the number of pounds of air pressure. The wages asked for the men are as follows: From 1 to 22 pounds pressure are \$1 a day for from one to eight hours; \$2 to 20 pounds, six hours; \$2.50 to 24 pounds, four hours; \$3.50 to 30 pounds, three hours; \$4.50 to 45 pounds, two hours; \$5. These hours are subdivided into watches and include eleven minutes for dinner. Fore the grounds with plane shovels or any other excavating implements."

## A REFORM THAT WILL NOT LAST

IT'S THE NEW METHOD OF SELECTING HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Chump Clark and Other Leading Democrats See Trouble Ahead and Predict That the Experiment Will Never Be Tried a Second Time by Any Party.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29. Chump Clark of Missouri, Speaker-to-be of the House of Representatives, although committed to the plan that the Speaker must be short of the power to appoint committees, does not believe in the reform. He is emphatic, however, in the declaration that the plan of having the Ways and Means Democrats appoint the committee places among the members of their own party must be tried. It is his idea that the Democratic party having made an issue of Cannonism, which reduced to its elements means simply the exercise of power by the Speaker, must keep its implied promise of reform and go the limit.

It was for this reason that Mr. Clark immediately after his selection as Speaker by the recent Democratic caucus made a plea for the committee on committee idea. The caucus was ready and willing to leave the power to appoint committees in his hands. The leading Democrats of that body in fact a great majority of the rank and file consider the removal of power from the Speaker as extremely unwise. Mr. Clark is inclined to agree with them, but although he is no parliamentarian the Missouriian is a practical man and he insisted before the caucus that the effect upon the country of the creation of a Democratic caucus in the House after all the following against Cannon during the last few years would be deplorable. And the caucus listened to his voice and worked his will.

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With the convening of the Sixty-second Congress eleven months in the future the Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee have been trying to make up a tentative committee slate. The most extravagant promises are being made. Trade is a matter of daily occurrence. Feuds are starting up in various State delegations. Individuals are bitter and relations are strained.

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## BOLISH HIGHWAY COMMISSION.

Bill to Carry Out Gov. Dix's Recommendation to Be Introduced This Week.

ALBANY, Jan. 29. Legislation to carry out the recommendation of Gov. Dix in his annual message to the Legislature to abolish the State Highway Commission, which was established originally with a view of making it an important annex of the Republican State machine, will be introduced this week. The present costly State Highway Commission of three members and a horde of office employees are to be eliminated and a new State Highway Commission is to be established to be composed of a business man at the head in the person of State Superintendent of Public Works Charles E. Tremain of Ithaca, a personal friend of Gov. Dix, who as Superintendent of the State Highway Commission will be in charge of the construction of the good roads after they have been approved by the State Highway Engineer Bensen and awarded by Supr. Tremain.

This legislation will put out of office the State Highway Commission, composed of S. Percy Hooker of Leroy, Geneva county, and Thomas W. Allen of New York, Republicans, and Robert Earl of Morris of Saratoga, a Democrat. The chairman of the commission at a salary of \$5,000 and the two other Commissioners each get \$5,000. Besides there is a horde of deputies and secretaries and engineers and clerks, all of whom will be dispensed with under the new arrangement.

The response to the organization of the National Progressive Republican League from all over the country has been amazing," says Senator Bourne. "The present political unrest seems ready to crystallize about a programme of popular government so that the people themselves can express their will on industrial, social and economic questions."

As was stated in the first announcement of the league, Senator Bourne remarks in closing, "This is an organization to deal with fundamental principles of popular government. It is an organization of individuals around popular and other members of the National Progressive Republican League volunteering service on the part of the senders for the good of the league. The communications have come from all classes and express a desire for service in the ranks of the army."

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## FOR LABELLING THE KING.

Morganatic Marriage Story to Be Speeded Up in Trial of Mylius.

LOSDOWN, Jan. 29. The trial of Edward Mylius, who is charged with uttering a defamatory libel in the *Liberator* upon King George V., has been fixed for February 1. It is reported that Mr. Mylius will try to subpoena the King to testify regarding the libel with which he is charged.

According to the constitutional law the King cannot testify in his own courts. It is said that the object of the prosecution is to set at rest the stories of the King'smorganatic marriage with the daughter of Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour.

Unexpected Result of Strike of Americans on Southern Pacific.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, Jan. 29. The Southern Pacific is to be the first railroad in Mexico to be Mexicanized. As a result of the strike of the American engineers and firemen the place is being rapidly filled with Mexicans and the authoritative announcement is made that in the future only Mexicans will be employed to operate the line.

Supr. J. R. Sparks has arrived here with twenty engineers and four firemen, all Mexicans, whom he gathered together in the city of Mexico. They will be distributed over the line, taking the places of strikers.

## OUT GOES GOV. TERRAZAS.

Diaz Regime Makes Concession to Mexican Rebels on Creel's Advice.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 29. At a special session of the Legislature of the State of Chihuahua yesterday the resignation of Alberto Terrazas, Governor of the State, and son-in-law of Foreign Minister Enrique Creel, was accepted. Miguel Ahumada, at present Governor of the State of Jalisco, was appointed in his place.

It is understood that Senor Creel advised the change, which also meets the approval of the Terrazas family. Senor Ahumada has been Governor of Jalisco for many years. He has a good record for keeping order. It is expected that his cooperation with the Federal authorities will be a great help in subduing the rebellion in Chihuahua quickly. His term in the State of Jalisco is about to expire.

Cueto Gallardo, who was recently elected to the Governorship of Jalisco, is expected to take up the reins of government there immediately. The Legislature of Chihuahua is able to appoint a provisional Governor for the reason that Senor Creel is the really elected Governor of the State, but at present is on leave of absence filling the position of Minister of Foreign Relations. His term does not expire for some time.

El Paso, Jan. 29. The infantry who have been patrolling the Mexican border east of here have started marching back to Fort Bliss. They will be relieved to-morrow by cavalry.

The citizens in the vicinity of Marfa and Marathon are rejoicing that a troop is to be sent there, as many of them down toward Lajitas on the Mexican border are almost starving for lack of food owing to the fear of bandits to hand stuff in because bandits have been committing so many robberies in that region. The people have been appealing for troops for over a month.

By to-morrow ten troops of cavalry will be patrolling the border from El Paso to Brownsville.

Several Federal soldiers came into Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, to-day with prisoners of war. There has been further fighting south of there but the extent of the casualties is uncertain.

FORT SAM HOUSTON, Jan. 29.